

SILVER AND LEAD.

Bar silver, 59 1/2 cents.
Lead, brokers', 84.
Copper, castings, 13 1/2 cents.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake today is:
Colder, probably light local snow.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1899—SIXTEEN PAGES

NUMBER 317

GOLD STANDARD MEASURE
TO BE JAMMED THROUGHWall Street Will Now Foreclose Its Mortgage On
the Republican Party.House Committee Reports a Bill Establishing the Gold
Standard and Stopping Silver Coinage.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The house coinage, weights and measures committee today, by a strict party vote, ordered a favorable report on the substitute for Representative Hull's bill, to fix the standard of value in the United States, and for other purposes. The bill provides in substance that the standard of value in the United States shall be the gold dollar; that all contracts existing, and in the future, shall be computed in reference to the standard; that there shall be established in the treasury a department of issue and of redemption; that the greenbacks shall be retired, and, upon retirement, that gold bills shall be substituted therefor.

No silver dollars are to be hereafter coined except from bullion now in the treasury, the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, to coin silver into subsidiary coin as public urgency demands, and the redemption of old, worn, undercurrent subsidiary coin, without special appropriation therefor; such coinage of bullion to be concurrent with the retirement of treasury notes, the same as if coined into silver dollars, and the coinage of such subsidiary coin to be limited to \$50,000,000.

There is to be a separation of treasury accounts between issue and financial transactions; a gold reserve of 25 per cent of outstanding notes and treasury notes is to be maintained; also a 5 per cent gold reserve of the aggregate silver dollars.

The retirement of the greenbacks provision is, for the first five years, an amount equal to the increase of national bank notes issued subsequent to taking effect of the act; 20 per cent to be retired annually during the next five years, and greenbacks to cease to be legal tender at the end of ten years, gold and currency certificates to be canceled as paid and not re-issued; no national bank notes under \$10 and no silver certificates over \$5 are to be issued. The tax on national banks is to be changed from the circulation to one-tenth of 1 per cent on capital, surplus and undivided profits.

The bill repeals all existing regulations on the withdrawal and issue of national bank notes at will; banks may issue notes to full value of bonds deposited; national banks with a capital of \$25,000 in cities of 4,000 population may be established; branch banks may be provided under regulations of the comptroller of the currency.

The bill is supplementary to the currency reform bill, which is still being fought over in the committee on banking and currency. It is the first general bill which has been gotten out of the coinage, weights and measures committee in several years. It is the result of a great deal of labor and many hearings. These had not, in fact, actually been completed when the bill was reported today, and Secretary Gage and ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne were given leave to file statements, which would be included in the hearings when resumed.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts was heard today before the bill was voted on. Mr. Blaine offered a substitute for the single gold standard feature of the bill, providing for free bimetallic coinage, and it was voted down, 8 to 5, a strict party vote.

The committee then directed the chairman, Mr. C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, to call up and press the bill at the earliest possible moment, and to employ to that end any possible parliamentary expedient.

PEACE TREATY GOES OVER
UNTIL THE NEXT SESSION

Washington, Jan. 21.—Senator Davis, in charge of the peace treaty, today told a delegation from the opposition that he would not at present consent to a vote upon the treaty, nor until he was satisfied that the treaty could be ratified. He made this statement in response to representations made to him by a delegation authorized by the leaders of the opposition to confer with him. Declaring in the first place that he did not accept the statement that there were sufficient votes to prevent ratification, he asked for the list of names of the opposing senators, and was given the names of thirty-six senators who, it was declared, would vote against ratification.

Senator Davis was further told that the defeat or postponement of the treaty could be prevented by agreeing to an amendment, or even of a resolution, declaring it to be not the purpose of the United States to maintain permanent sovereignty in the Philippine Islands.

Senator Davis declined to accede to this proposition, saying that he would prefer to have the treaty go over until another session. When his attention was called to the fact that an extra session of the entire congress, as well as of the senate, would be necessary in order to appropriate the \$20,000,000 made payable to Spain, he said this was not true, as the terms of the treaty did not require the payment of the money until after an exchange of ratification.

When Senator Davis was asked as to the truth of the foregoing, he declined either to deny or confirm it.

The opponents of the treaty also state that there will be no objection to the extension until June 30, 1900, of the law which allows the regular army to consist of 62,000 men. This proposition, it is said, will be placed upon the army appropriation bill as an amendment and relieve any necessity for an extra session to pass an army bill.

FINE STOCK FOR DENVER.

M. L. White Ships a Trainload of
Prize-winners.

(Special to The Herald.)
Price, Utah, Jan. 21.—M. L. White today shipped from his spring ranch in this county 300 head of yearlings, raised by C. H. Taylor, to the National cattle show at Denver. There are also twenty-five yearlings in the lot, raised on his Utah county ranch, which were taken off here, fed and loaded with the lot. In the shipment are five cars of 2-year-old steers raised at Sunnyside, Utah, which were picked up at Sunnyside, twenty miles east of Price. The stock is perhaps the finest lot that ever went out of Utah and is estimated to be worth \$100,000.

There were eight cars from Price and five from Sunnyside. The train is a special one and runs over the Rio Grande Western and Colorado Midland to Denver. Mr. White is confident all will be prize-winners in their class.

THE VOTE IN WYOMING.

Republican Legislature Will Oust a
Democratic Member.

(Special to The Herald.)
Cheyenne, Jan. 21.—The committee in the senate which has been hearing the contest case of Joseph B. Heaville, Republican, against Senator D. H. Heaville, Democrat, from Sweetwater county, has completed its work and will file its report Monday. This report declares the Sweetwater county vote was a tie between Heaville and Heaville, and recommends that provision of state constitution, which provides that each branch of the legislature may determine the successful candidate in a tie vote, in which case Heaville, the Democrat, will be seated, as announced by The Herald a week ago.

Utah Land Patents.

(Special to The Herald.)
Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The secretary of the interior has ordered patented to the state of Utah 2,321 acres of land in the Salt Lake City district, on

account of the grant for the state university.

Sarah J. Kulikowski was today appointed postmaster at Fish Springs, Utah county, vice L. L. Zaleski, resigned.

A pension of \$6 per month was today granted to Cordean Evans of Shelby, Ida.

HEBER MAN HAS APPENDICITIS.

Joseph Hatch Being Brought Here
For Operation.

(By Telephone to The Herald.)

Heber City, Jan. 21.—Joseph Hatch, manager of Hatch & Co., has for some days been ill. Dr. Aird was called in and diagnosed the case as appendicitis. About noon the doctor started with his patient for Salt Lake, accompanied by Mrs. Hatch.

Union Pacific Damage Case.

(Special to The Herald.)

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 21.—In the United States court here today Mrs. Zola E. Ashley began a suit to recover \$15,000 damages from the Union Pacific Railroad company. Her husband, who was employed as a switchman in the Cheyenne yards, was killed last July. Plaintiff alleges he came to his death through the negligence of the company.

Miner Killed at Hanna.

(Special to The Herald.)

Hanna, Wyo., Jan. 21.—During a drunken quarrel in a saloon here tonight, James White, a colored miner, was stabbed in the groin and killed by another colored man whose name is unknown, and who is now in hiding.

Salt Lickers at New York.

(Special to The Herald.)

New York, Jan. 21.—The following Salt Lickers were registered at the hotels here the past week: C. O. White, Hotel Imperial; D. C. Adams, W. C. Moore, Hotel Netherland; I. R. Warner, B. A. Perkins, M. C. Stevenson, J. R. Hart, Cosmopolitan hotel; Mrs. Hamilton, C. N. McClure, Mrs. W. C. McClure, Park Avenue hotel; T. R. Jones, Hoffman House.

LIVELY MILLS AT CHICAGO

PUGILISTIC CARNIVAL, WITH
ONE CLEAN KNOCK-OUT.

Six Fierce Rounds Between McKeever
and Charlie Burns to a Draw—
"Kid" McCoy's Brother Defeated.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—About 4,000 men, two women, and Hadji Aladi, the "Sultan's Lion," saw thirty-one rounds of exceptionally good fighting at Taiter's tonight, including one clean knock-out. Three eastern scrappers, Fatsy Haley of Buffalo and Joe Butler, and Charlie McKeever of Philadelphia were among the contestants, but did not land the long ends of the purse, Haley and McKeever getting draws, while Butler lost on a palpable foul.

The best fight of the evening was that between Charlie McKeever and Charlie Burns of Chicago. The men fought fiercely every minute, and McKeever had the better of the going, but Burns was as aggressive at the finish that Referee Michael Hogan declared it a draw. They fought at catch weights, and apparently scaled close to 150 pounds. They came together like rams at the call of the bell and hot mix-up followed in quick succession, with neither man damaged much. The same was true of the second. McKeever in one rally tripped and went head over heels off the stage among the spectators. He climbed under the ropes and resumed, but a second later went over from a right on the jaw, but evened

things by a hard right swing on Burns' chin. McKeever went to his knees twice in the third. Both men were rather wild. In the fourth McKeever took a long lead. He cut Burns' left eye with his jab and nearly felled him twice with right swings on the jaw. He maintained his lead in the fifth.

In the sixth McKeever landed a flush right in the pit of the stomach. Burns went down and writhed in agony, claiming foul. It was not allowed, and with his face drawn with pain he got up and fought like a demon to the end of the round. It was declared a draw.

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Frank Bartley of Birmingham, N. Y., and Homer Selby of Indianapolis, brother of Kid McCoy, met at 140 pounds. Bartley punished his man badly in the first and fourth rounds by left swings on the mouth, and in the fifth and sixth had away the better of the milling. Bartley was given the decision.

Two local men, Pete Powers and Jack Moffatt, met at catch weights. Moffatt scored a knock-out in the first and fourth, finally putting his man out in the fifth with a right on the chin.

John Root of Chicago and Harry Peppers, the colored California middle-weight, fought six rounds at 156 pounds. In the second round Peppers floored Root with a right on the jaw. The latter got up groggy. Peppers was unable to land the finishing blow, and Root, recovering rapidly in turn, put the colored man down with a right swing. Peppers was knocked down four times in the third and fourth and three times in the fifth round, the going saving him in the latter round. He managed, though very groggy, to stick the last round out. Root was given the decision.

Joe Butler of Philadelphia and Frank Childs of Chicago, colored heavy-weights, went on for the win-up. In the second round, after several hot exchanges, Butler lost his head and his respectably in a clinch. Childs was promptly awarded the fight.

INCENDIARY AT SPANISH FORK

Attempt Made to Burn Malcolm's
Store.

(Special to The Herald.)

Provo, Jan. 21.—Reports come to Provo today from Spanish Fork to the effect that an unsuccessful attempt was made last night to burn a large business block belonging to D. T. Malcolm. Boxes and rubbish had been collected in piles on the floor and lighted candles placed in them; but the blaze was noticed by a policeman, who immediately entered and extinguished it. It is said that had the flames gathered any headway it is probable that a large portion of the town would have been burned. Mr. Malcolm was in Eureka at the time. It was clearly a case of incendiaryism. Sheriff Storrs went over today to look into the matter.

GENERAL MILES
IS VINDICATED

Proof That Beef Was Em-
balmied With Acids.

GOVERNMENT CHEMIST
MAKES HIS REPORT

Found Boric and Salicylic Acids In
Beef Extract.

Salicylic Acid Is Injurious to Health
and Its Use Is Prohibited By Most
European Countries—Efforts of
Alger's Commissioners to Min-
imize the Effect of the Chemist's
Testimony—Sought to Discredit
Surgeon Daly's Statements.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Professor F. Wielaski, chemist of the United States

GILL GETS ONE YEAR.

Logan Embezzler Sentenced to Prison
—Horse Thieves at Preston.

(Special to The Herald.)
Logan, Jan. 21.—J. H. Gill was sentenced today for embezzling \$255 from the Cable Piano company to one year in the state prison. Gill is 33 years old and has a wife and family here.

Mr. John Greaves of Preston had a valuable span of horses stolen from him last night. He traced them a short distance south, and was here this morning, looking for a trail of the thieves.

PROPOSITION TO FREIGHTERS.

Travis Will Make One, Which Is
Likely to Be Rejected.

(Special to The Herald.)
Price, Utah, Jan. 21.—There will be a representative of W. H. Travis, the Salt Lake contractor, here Monday and at which time he will make a proposition to the striking freighters for the transportation of supplies to Duchesne and other points. It is understood the original contractor gets 62 1/2 cents and the sub-contractor, N. Bartholomew, 57 cents. It is expected the offer will be 55 cents, which no doubt will be refused. Unless the offer to be made on Monday is taken up the original contractor will put on his own teams.

Bank Clerk Acquitted.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 21.—The jury in the Albert Wade embezzlement case brought in a verdict of not guilty, after being out nineteen hours. Wade admitted that he had falsified the bank books (the First National of Mount Vernon, Ind.), but had done so at the order of the president, A. Williams, now dead, and the cashier, F. Roson-

TWENTY-ONE VOTES FOR
M'CUNE FOR SENATORKing Has Dropped to Twelve, and Powers to
Six.McCune Gained Robison, Forman, McQuarrie and Parry
YesterdayTHIRTY-SEVENTH JOINT BAL-
LOT.

King (Dem.)	12
McCune (Dem.)	21
Powers (Dem.)	8
Walton (Rep.)	13
Sutherland (Rep.)	7
Cannon (Sil. Rep.)	1
Absent and not voting	3
Total	63
Necessary to choose	31
The vote in detail:	

SENATORS.

For King.—Bennion, Rideout—2.
For McCune.—Chambers, Evans, Robison, Smoot, Tanner, Thomas, Whitney, Wright—3.
For Powers.—Aquila Nebeker, W. G. Nebeker, Peery—3.
For Walton.—Alder—1.
For Cannon.—Kiesel, Shurtliff—2.
Absent.—Senators Cannon and Howell—2.

REPRESENTATIVES.

For King.—Bettis, Fisher, Green-wood, Larson, Mansfield, O'Neil, Redd, Robertson, Stewart, Wheel-

er—10.
For McCune.—Bennion, Bywater, Clyde, Cummings, Farr, Forman, Hansen, Horne, Lloyd, McQuarrie, Parry, Roylance, Shepard—13.
For Powers.—Cook, Jackson, Lap-

ish—3.
For Walton.—Callister, Christian-son, Crosby, C. Z. Harris, Holmgren, Miller, Murdoch, Richards, Robinson, Sorenson, Taylor, Welch—12.
For Sutherland.—Law—1.
For Cannon.—Barnwell, N. J. Har-

ris, Ivers, Johnson, Smith—5.
Absent.—Representative Ful-

mer—1.

The week came to a close without the Utah legislature electing a United States senator, but the prospects are that a choice will have been determined upon before half the ensuing week has passed by. For four days the legislature, in joint assembly, has been balloting, and at the hour of adjournment yesterday afternoon thirty-seven ballots had been taken. The result at the close of the thirty-fourth ballot was different than on the first ballot. On that ballot McCune started with 11, King with 19, while Powers had 8. Yes-

terday's last ballot gave McCune 21, King 12 and Powers 8. Frank J. Cannon has retained his 7 votes throughout, and the 15 Republican votes have held aloof from participation in the Democratic disagreement.

The features of yesterday's voting were McCune's acquisition of the votes of Senator Robison and Representative McQuarrie and Parry from King's support. In addition, Representative Forman left Powers and went over to McCune. However, King gained Rideout at Powers' loss, leaving the latter with 6 votes.

Counting Fullmer and Wheeler, who have voted for McCune, the leading candidate had the support of 23 of the legislators, within 9 of enough to elect him, reckoning 32 a majority, when all the members of the senate and house are present and vote.

Only six ballots were taken yesterday, four at the noon session and two at the reassembly after the governor's reception.

The Republican votes went in compliment to Judge James A. Miner on the first four ballots, and to Wesley K. Walton on the remaining two. Representative Law, a silver Republican, dissenting, however, and voting for George Sutherland. Five of Powers' supporters left him on one ballot and voted for Samuel Newhouse, the gentleman who lately came from Denver to operate mines at Bingham.

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Senator Rideout, who has steadily supported O. W. Powers, was the first to announce a change. His vote went to W. H. King, but this was the only vote he secured to offset the loss of three for the day. In announcing his change, Rideout said he believed he was not greater than his constituency, and in obedience to their wishes, as he conceived them, he would change his vote to King from Powers.

The next to announce a change in his vote was Senator Robison, who said: "I have been voting steadily for the man of my choice, Hon. W. H. King, but I believe further efforts to elect him are fruitless. I have watched with satisfaction Mr. King's advancement, step by step, from his childhood. I knew his father and his grandfather in my native state, New York. If I continue to vote for my first choice I may endanger the election of my second choice, who will make as honorable and as capable a senatorial representative for the people of this state. I now vote for Hon. A. W. McCune."

Representative Welch (Republican) made a plea that the Democratic majority, so far unable to secure, select one of the minority's candidates and join the Republicans in electing him. Mr. Welch concluded by casting his vote for Judge J. A. Miner.

On the thirty-second ballot Reid left King's column and voted for Aquila Nebeker, going back, however, to his preference on the thirty-fourth.

The thirty-second gave King 14 and McCune 18. Fullmer was absent.

The roll call for the thirty-third time had not proceeded far before Senator W. C. Nebeker, one of Judge Powers' chief adherents, delivered the following:

Mr. Speaker: It seems to be fashionable to cast supplementary votes on this floor for United States senator. I desire to cast a complimentary vote myself. I desire to cast my vote for Powers on the basis of his record as a legislator, and who would subvert the business interests of our fair state. He is progressive and public-spirited, and he has brought about the passage of the most important act of our state, the bond law, and the Hon. Samuel Newhouse.

Senator Peery, President Nebeker and Representatives Cook and Forman also voted for Mr. Newhouse on that ballot, but not before Mr. Powers on the next. Lapsch, deeming Judge Powers the logical candidate of the Demo-



CAN'T STAY OUT OF THE SENATORIAL ARENA ANY LONGER.

things by a hard right swing on Burns' chin. McKeever went to his knees twice in the third. Both men were rather wild. In the fourth McKeever took a long lead. He cut Burns' left eye with his jab and nearly felled him twice with right swings on the jaw. He maintained his lead in the fifth.

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geological survey, today reported to the war investigating commission that its test of the powder furnished by Surgeon Daly as being the residue from the boiling down of a portion of the condemned beef on the Panama, disclosed the presence of both boric and salicylic acids. He could not say where the powder came from. He said boric acid was unobjectionable, and that it had no offensive odor.

Professor Clarke took the witness stand and was closely examined. Witness said he could say nothing of the origin of the materials tested, nor could he state the probable amount of these chemical agents used that would be extracted in making tea from the beef without more material and longer time. Large quantities of such chemicals for preservatives, however, he said, would be unnecessary, and would be an expensive waste. The boric acid, he said, imparts no odor whatever to meat. The salicylic acid also, he said, was odorless, but he could not say whether it forms any compounds with the flesh of cattle that would produce odor.

"Would it not be probable," he was asked, "if meat kept for a time varying from one to twelve weeks in cold storage, covered by cheese cloth, would be affected by the substances in the cheese cloth?"

"I should think so," was the reply.

FOUND BOTH ACIDS.

"Is it possible to get both these agents present?"

"Yes. We found both in the material submitted, purporting to be a meat extract."

"It does not necessarily follow, then," suggested General Beaver, "that the product you examined came from beef tea?"

"No; I did not inquire into its origin," General Beaver read from Surgeon Daly's report on the beef on the Panama, procured at Ponce, saying some of it "tasted like decomposed boric acid."

"Now," he asked, "if there is any perceptible taste in boric acid, would its use in any quantity in meat impart any such taste?"

"I should say not," answered the witness.

"Then we have disposed of that," commented General Beaver.

Witness said he knew of no such thing as decomposed boric acid, and that, from a scientific point of view, the expression was meaningless. That boric acid in such quantities as likely would be used would leave no taste in the mouth of an individual, as had been testified to yesterday by Surgeon Daly.

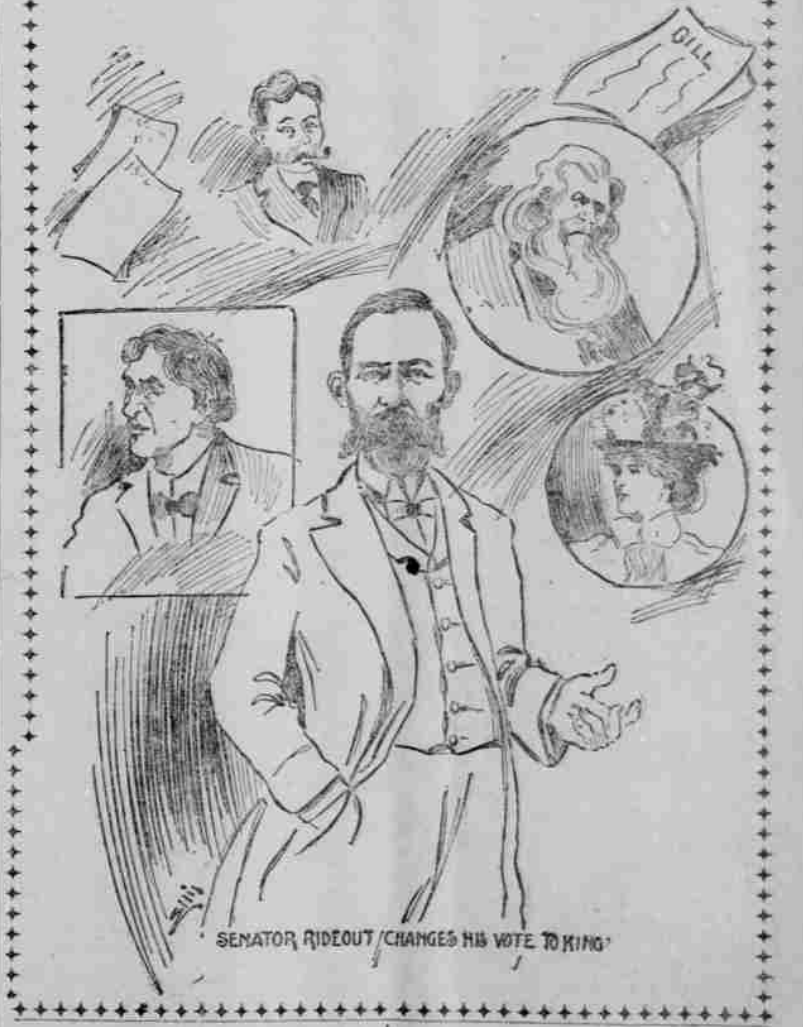
"Would the treatment of boric or salicylic acid make any difference in the odor or stench from decayed beef?" interrupted ex-Governor Woodbury.

"That would take actual experiment," was the reply. "There might be some slight product of purification."

ACID INJURIOUS.

Asked as to the effect on health of

(Continued on Page 2)



SENATOR RIDEOUT CHANGES HIS VOTE TO KING.

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